




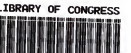


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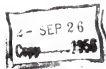
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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

X-TK #

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INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE  
(CISPR)

## SUB-COMMITTEE B - MEASUREMENTS

Report of the activities affecting Sub-committee B -  
Measurements, since the London meeting in 1953.I. Activities of Sub-committee B.Draft specifications for CISPR Measuring Instruments

During the London 1953 meeting the important decision was taken to base CISPR methods of measurement on specifications instead of on particular pieces of apparatus.

The preparation of a draft specification for measurement frequencies between 0.15 and 25 Mc/s was then entrusted to a Working Group.

This Group met for the first time at Bern on the 29th March to the 2nd April 1955. It consisted of the following experts:-

Dr. H. Buchler	Switzerland
M. E. Fromy	France
M. J. Meyer de Stadelhofen	Switzerland
M. S.F. Pearce	United Kingdom
M. J. Pfister	Switzerland
Dr. W. Scholz	Federal German Republic
M. L. Schulz	Federal German Republic
M. D.A. Thorn	United Kingdom

under the Chairmanship of the President of Sub-Committee B.

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR)

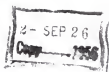
Summary of comments received from the circulation of Document CISPR(SO/B)301, Draft Specification for CISPR Radio Interference Measuring Apparatus for the frequency range 0.15 Mc/s to 25 (30) Mc/s.

2 - SEP 26  
1956

As a result of the circulation of Document CISPR(SO/B)301, Draft specification for CISPR Radio Interference Measuring apparatus for the frequency range 0.15 Mc/s to 25 Mc/s, to all National Committees and other member-bodies of the CISPR, comments were received from the following:-

Belgian National Committee	(CISPR(Belgium)301)
Canadian National Committee	(Letter)
Danish National Committee	(Letter)
French National Committee	(CISPR(France)303)
German National Committee	(Letter)
Italian National Committee	(Letter)
Japanese National Committee	(CISPR(Japan)301)
Norwegian National Committee	(Letter)
Swedish National Committee	(R.I.(Sweden)306)
Swiss National Committee	(CISPR(Switzerland)301)
U.K. National Committee	(Letter)
U.S. National Committee	(CISPR(USA)304)
U.S.S.R. National Committee	(CISPR(USSR)301)
Union Internationale des Transports publics	(Letter of approval. No comments)

The comments have been summarized below, under Clause numbers.



COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

COMITE INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DES  
PERTURBATIONS RADIOELECTRIQUES  
(C.I.T.R.E.)

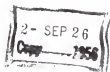
Rapport du Comité français

Depuis la réunion de Londres en Octobre 1953, la question des perturbations radioélectriques a fait l'objet en France de nombreux travaux tant du point de vue réglementation que du point de vue expérimental.

Le présent document résume l'essentiel de l'activité française dans le domaine CISPR depuis Octobre 1953.

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C.I.T.R.E.

Reproduction interdite  
Juillet 1956COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALEX-TK 1  
A.I.5COMITE D'ETUDES N° 13 : APPAREILS DE MESURESOUS-COMITE 13A : COMPTEURS

Quatrième projet de recommandations concernant les compteurs  
d'énergie électrique (wattheuremètres) à courants alternatifs.

Ce document est soumis aux Comités nationaux  
pour discussion à Naples en octobre 1956.

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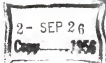
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INTRODUCTION

Les présentes recommandations ne concernent que les compteurs d'usage courant et destinés à fonctionner sans transformateur de mesure de tension.

Elles peuvent servir de base à l'élaboration de réglementations techniques nationales sur la construction et l'approbation des types de compteurs et, à défaut de réglementation applicable, servir de règles pour la réception par les acheteurs de fournitures de compteurs neufs faisant l'objet de marchés.

Les "recommandations" ne s'occupent que des essais de type; pourtant, chaque Comité National pourra choisir parmi les essais indiqués, ceux qu'il trouve convenir aux essais individuels ou par prélèvement.

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALECOMITE INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL  
DES PERTURBATIONS RADIOELECTRIQUESX-TK 1  
A.I.5

Etude sur les mesures des perturbations radioélectriques  
émises par les lignes électrifiées de la  
Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français

- INTRODUCTION -

Electrifiée depuis longtemps, équipée à la fois de lignes alimentées en courant continu et de lignes à courant monophasé 50 Hz, la Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français a rarement été saisie de plaintes concernant des perturbations aux récepteurs de Radiodiffusion ou de Télévision. Dans ces quelques cas, les troubles constatés ont pu être facilement éliminés, la cause accidentelle en ayant été aussitôt reconnue et supprimée. Plusieurs tournées communes entre représentants de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Française et de la Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français ont confirmé cette situation.

Bien que celle-ci ne l'imposât pas, une étude des phénomènes en jeu a paru intéressante et même nécessaire à l'heure où de nouveaux équipements d'électrification sont en essai en France, concernant à la fois la suspension des fils de contact et les caractéristiques des pantographes. Il importait de savoir si les perfectionnements réalisés dans ce domaine présentaient en même temps de l'intérêt pour la réduction des perturbations éventuelles sur les installations de Radiodiffusion et de Télévision.

C'est pourquoi les Services spécialisés de la Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français ont entrepris une étude méthodique et une série d'expériences et de mesures, en liaison avec le Laboratoire Central des Industries Electriques. Le présent rapport a été établi par M. FROMY, Directeur de la Division Radioélectricité de ce Laboratoire.

Cette étude et ces essais seront poursuivis, en tenant compte notamment des divers équipements nouveaux mentionnés ci-dessus.

Le présent rapport constitue une première contribution française à l'étude des perturbations radioélectriques susceptibles d'être causées par les installations de traction électrique.

Le Chef de la Division des Installations  
de Sécurité, de Télécommunication et de  
Caténaires à la S.N.C.F.

J.G. WALTER

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July, 1956INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 22: POWER CONVERTING EQUIPMENTSUB-COMMITTEE 22-2 : SEMI-CONDUCTOR RECTIFIERSComments of the German National Committee on Document  
22-2(Secretariat)3

We greatly appreciate the separation of the sections about designations for stacks and about measurement methods and placing each one in an appendix and consider it as progress on the way to better and clearer unity. For further progress in this direction, we propose the series of the following deletions and reductions of places which, we think, are not necessary. We consider the following heading for these recommendations as clearer and more suitable in IEC-Recommendations :

IEC-Recommendations for Semi-Conductor Cells (Elements),  
Stacks, Rectifiers (Sets) and Rectifier Equipments.

We must make the following remarks about the individual sections :

110-1 Limiting the application of the rules to a fixed range of frequency does not seem to us to be suitable. On the contrary, the formulation below for limiting applications, when the semi-conductor element is only used as a valve, might be more suitable :

" ... for D.C. supply by alternating current sources of essentially constant voltage and frequency".

110-2 Delete, as already contained in clause 110-1.

131-1 to 7 It might be suitable to separate connecting and constructive designations. It would be desirable to illustrate terms by appropriate pictures for clear explanation. We propose the following classification :

131-1 Semi-conductor rectifier cell.

131-2 Rectifying element.

131-3 Arm.

131-4 Rectifier connection.

131-5 Semi-conductor (rectifier) stack.

131-6 Section of a stack.

131-7 Rectifier (set) assembly.

131-5 Semi-conductor assembly. Why this definition, this term being not used below, but only "rectifier" ?

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July, 1956

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 13 : MEASURING INSTRUMENTS  
SUB-COMMITTEE 13B: INDICATING MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

FOURTH Draft of the Recommendations  
for Measuring Instruments and their Accessories

—

This document has been prepared by the Editing Committee set up at the Budapest meeting of Sub-Committee 13B and is submitted to the National Committees for discussion at Naples, October, 1956.

PREFACE

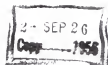
These Recommendations constitute a revision of I.E.C. Publication 51 (1935).

The field of application has been extended to cover all measuring instruments and the accessories, for which it has been possible to obtain agreement among the National Committees represented.

In consequence, they include sections which are common to all the national standards, and, in addition, those items on which the different National Committees have reached agreement and accepted minimum conditions.

Where irreconcilable differences between national standards have been found, no recommendation has been included.





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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 31 : FLAME OF ENCLOSURES

Draft Agenda for the meeting to be held in  
the offices of the British Standards Institution,  
London, on the 2nd November, 1956

The meeting will commence at 9.30 a.m.

1. To confirm the Minutes, R.M.361/T.C.31 of the meeting held in Philadelphia on the 6th-11th September, 1954.
2. To receive the Report of S.C.31D, Electrical apparatus with forced ventilation.
3. To receive the Report of S.C.31E, Oil-immersed electrical apparatus.
4. To report the position with regard to the I.E.C. Recommendations on Flameproof enclosure of electrical apparatus which were approved under the Two Months' Procedure in November 1955.
5. To consider a proposal by the German National Committee for changes to the structure of T.C.31 and its Sub-Committees.  
See Document 31(Germany)3.
6. Any other business.

Texte français au verso

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I.E.C. Technical Committee

Co. 31 and Sub-Committees 31D and 31E

Comité d'Etudes N° 31 et

Sous-Comités 31D et 31E

ACCOMMODATION CARD

for meeting in London  
30th October - and November, 1956

BULLETIN DE LOGEMENT

pour la réunion de Londres  
30 octobre au 2 novembre 1956

To be completed and returned to the above address as soon as possible.

A retourner complété à l'adresse ci-dessus dès que possible.

(Please write in block letters and cross out unnecessary particulars)  
(Prière d'écrire très lisiblement et de biffer les mentions inutiles)

NAME and Christian name (Mr., Mrs., Miss) \* \* \* \* \*  
NOM et Prénom (Monsieur, Madame ou Mademoiselle) \* \* \* \* \*

ADDRESS \* \* \* \* \*  
ADRESSE \* \* \* \* \*

(\*) Please reserve for \* \* \* person(s)  
Je vous prie de me faire réserver pour \* \* \* personne(s)  
from the evening of \* \* \* au soir  
to the morning of \* \* \* au matin  
au \* \* \* au matin

single room(s) (with bath  
chambre(s) à lit d'une personne (avec bain  
(without bath (sans bain

double room with double bed (with bath  
chambre(s) à grand lit pour 2 (avec bain  
(without bath (sans bain

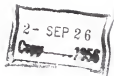
triple room with single beds (with bath  
chambre(s) à 2 lits d'une personne (avec bain  
(without bath (sans bain

at the approximate price of \* \* \* per day  
au prix approximatif de \* \* \* par jour

Signature \* \* \* \* \*  
Date \* \* \* \* \*

(\*) The British Committee will make every effort to obtain the accommodation specified, but in case of difficulty, may have to book a different type of room.

Le Comité britannique fera tout son possible pour obtenir le logement spécifié, mais, en cas de difficultés, il sera peut-être obligé de réserver une chambre d'un genre différent.



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 2: ROTATING MACHINERY

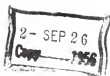
Comments from the Swedish National Committee on  
Document 2(Secretariat)407 regarding Irregularities  
of Waveform

The Swedish National Committee agrees to the proposals regarding special machines for testing purposes that the requirements be subject of an agreement between manufactures and purchaser.

We suggest that in the first line of 401 be inserted "synchronous" before "machines rated at 200 kVA and above". We suggest that "generators in direct connection with the power networks..." be stated as a separate point 401 c. The heading for 401 b to be changed correspondingly. We cannot accept a limit of 0,5% for the t.h.f. which is not consistent with the values of the individual harmonics and the weighting curve. We recommend a closer examination of the correspondence between the new weighting curve and the result obtained with the telephone influence factor. We agree to using a harmonic analyser but we ask if not an approved electrical network giving the t.h.f. directly could also be considered.

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COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALECOMITE D'ETUDES No 2: MATERIEL DE TRACTION ELECTRIQUE

Remarques du Comité Electrotechnique Suisse (CES)  
relatives au document CEE 58, Règles pour les essais du  
matériel roulant électrique après achèvement et avant  
mise en service.

DOMAINE D'APPLICATION DES REGLESParagraphe 2

La dernière phrase du 1er alinéa a la teneur suivante :

"Cette autorisation peut être accordée pour un parcours maximum de 5 000 km  
à moins que les caractéristiques du véhicule, tel qu'il a été présenté, ne soient  
jugées, par décision sans appel de l'administration, de nature à compromettre la  
sécurité ou la régularité de l'exploitation".

Le CES propose de supprimer les deux mots "sans appel", car il ne saurait  
être question de priver un fournisseur, par le truchement de règles techniques,  
du droit de recours contre la décision de l'administration que la juridiction d'un  
pays ou d'un autre peut lui accorder.

1ère PARTIE: ESSAIS A EXECUTER SUR LES VEHICULES PROTOTYPES1 - ESSAIS MECANIQUES3 - Essai de pesage

Le CES estime que les tolérances prévues sont trop serrées et qu'un certain  
assouplissement, pour lequel le Comité belge a fait une proposition dans le docu-  
ment 9(Belgique)2104, serait justifié.

D'autre part le passage à l'avant-dernier alinéa qui prescrit tout réglage  
exigeant la mesure des charges devrait être supprimé; l'alinéa en question se li-  
rait alors :

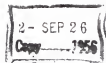
"Les essais de pesage pourront être précédés d'un réglage de la suspension".

7 - Essai de freinage

Pour la formule à la page 5 il y aurait lieu d'utiliser dans toute la mesure  
du possible les symboles recommandés par la CEE.

8 - Essai d'étanchéité globale des installations d'air comprimé

En analogie avec les prescriptions établies pour l'étanchéité des installa-  
tions d'air comprimé, les prescriptions pour l'étanchéité des installations de  
freins à vide devraient, semble-t-il, être adoptées.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 1: NOMENCLATURE

Swedish comments to document 1(25)(Secretariat)254: Generation Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy.

Section 25 - 10

The terms 25-10-025 and 25-10-035 do not include series capacitor stations. The Swedish National Committee proposes that special terms and definitions for these types of stations be introduced.

Section 25 - 25Term 25-25-030 Multiple conductor

Here "double conductor" is mentioned as an example. Lines with 2, 3 and 4 conductors per phase are now becoming so usual as to justify establishing of a nomenclature for each number. The need of such a nomenclature is shown by the confusion when denominating two conductors per phase. There is now used double, twin, naming two conductors per phase. The Swedish National Committee should like to recommend double or twin.

Terms 25-25-230 Suspension insulator25-25-235 Insulator string25-25-250 Tension-insulator

Instead of the terms and definitions proposed under numbers 25-25-230, 25-25-235 and 25-25-250 the Swedish National Committee proposes the following terminology:

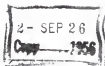
1. String insulator unit (instead of 25-25-230)

an insulator designed to be connected to another insulator of the same type.

Note: String insulator units are divided in two groups, cap-and-pin insulators, in which the insulating part between the two coupling devices at use is exposed to pressure or shearing strains, and rodinsulators (Germ. Vollkorn- und Langstab-Isolator) such as motor insulators and smooth aerial insulators in which the insulation at use is exposed to tensile strains.

2. Insulator string

a number of string insulator units connected in a string.


COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE
COMITE D'ETUDES N° 29 - TUBES ELECTRONIQUES

Observations du Comité français sur  
 le document 39(USA)1  
 Recommandations sur les Méthodes de Mesures  
 des Tubes Electroniques.

Les résultats de mesure des tubes électroniques étant bien souvent en étroite dépendance avec les méthodes utilisées, le Comité Français souhaite vivement que ces méthodes soient normalisées.

L'étude détaillée du document 39(USA)1 a amené le Comité Français à faire les remarques suivantes :

1. Ce document, bien que constituant un recueil intéressant des différentes méthodes ou solutions pouvant être proposées pour les mesures des tubes électroniques, ne semble pas suffisamment adapté à des mesures industrielles.

Les méthodes de mesure d'émission du chapitre 3 par exemple peuvent donner des résultats fort différents et sont surtout utilisables pour des mesures de Laboratoire.

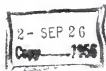
2. Un certain nombre d'essais importants, couramment effectués ne sont pas prévus dans ce document, notamment :

Essais généraux	:	Isolément entre électrodes Bruit BF et microphonicité Bruit HF Essais de durée
Essais pour tubes de sécurité	:	Chocs Vibrations Fatigue en vibration Essais cycliques du filament
Essais pour tubes à rayons cathodiques	:	Largeur de ligne Modulation Emission de dispersion Tache ionique Couleur de l'écran Qualité de l'écran
Essais climatiques		

3. Certaines méthodes exposées et certains schémas de principe ne sont plus adaptés à la technique moderne. Les modifications ou compléments à apporter

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A.I.SCOMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALECOMITE D'ETUDES No. 39 : TUBES ELECTRONIQUES

Additif au Document 39(France)16

Proposition du Comité français sur un projet de définitions relatives aux "diodes à jonction".

I - Paramètres de fonctionnement (la température étant spécifiée).

- 1.1 - Chute de tension dans le sens direct : Tension apparaissant aux bornes de la diode lorsque celle-ci est parcourue par un courant direct d'intensité donnée.
- 1.2 - Courant inverse : Courant traversant la diode lorsque celle-ci est soumise à une tension inverse donnée.
- 1.3 - Tension de claquage : Tension inverse pour laquelle la résistance dynamique de la diode devient très faible. (1)
- 1.4 - Capacité inverse : Capacité de la diode polarisée par une tension inverse donnée.

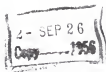
2 - Courbes caractéristiques (la température étant spécifiée)

- 2.1 - Caractéristique directe : Courbe du courant direct en fonction de la tension directe, la mesure étant effectuée de manière à ne pas provoquer d'échauffement appréciable de la diode.
- 2.2 - Caractéristique inverse : Courbe du courant inverse en fonction de la tension inverse, la mesure étant effectuée de manière à ne pas provoquer d'échauffement appréciable de la diode.
- 2.3 - Caractéristique de recouvrement de la résistance inverse en régime transitoire : Courbe du courant inverse en fonction du temps à partir de l'instant zéro où, la diode étant précédemment soumise à un courant direct d'intensité donnée, on lui applique brusquement une tension inverse constante de valeur donnée. (2)

- (1) Pour tenir compte du fait que cette mesure peut changer plus ou moins les caractéristiques de la diode, ou même détruire celle-ci, on peut définir une grandeur analogue, telle que la tension pour laquelle la résistance dynamique inverse atteint une valeur faible donnée à l'avance.
- (2) Pratiquement, on utilise un ou plusieurs points spécifiés de cette courbe pour représenter sommairement le phénomène.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE No 40: COMPONENTS FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENTSUB-COMMITTEE 40-1 : CAPACITORS AND RESISTORS

The measurement of non-linear properties of carbon resistors (voltage dependence).

I. Introduction

It is the opinion of the Netherlands' Committee that the measurement of the voltage coefficient of fixed carbon resistors, especially of those belonging to the type I group, is not sufficiently accurate and sensitive and is therefore not satisfactory. Experience shows that the measurement of small voltage coefficients is strongly influenced by the temperature rise of the resistor due to the measuring current.

With a view to the use of carbon resistors, two disturbing phenomena as a result of non-linearity have to be considered :

- a) for A.C. circuits, the production of harmonics;
- b) for D.C. circuits, change of resistance with voltage application (e.g. in potential dividers).

Phenomenon (a) is by far the most important and therefore, in the following (b) has not been further considered.

In the majority of cases, an extreme low value of the production of harmonics in A.C. circuits is not essential and the requirements for voltage coefficient which are common now, are quite sufficient.

As stated above already, the measurements methods used up to now are rather insensitive, even when the accuracy is improved by special measures. It is therefore not possible to differentiate between "good" and "better" resistors and this possibility might be of importance for certain electronic devices.

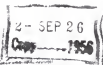
2. Proposal

In view of the above, the Netherlands' Committee proposes to abandon the requirement for voltage coefficient in favour of a requirement in terms of an upper limit for the third harmonic produced in the resistor. The following is an example of what clause 2.4.4 could be for Carbon resistors type I (40-1(Government)9).

2.4.4 Voltage dependence of the resistance

- 2.4.4.1 The amplitude of the third harmonic voltage produced in the resistor under full load, shall not be less than 60 dB below



X-TK 1  
A.I.5INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE No 40 : ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS  
SUB-COMMITTEE 40-2 : HIGH FREQUENCY CABLES AND CONNECTORS

Comments of the Swedish National Committee on document 40-2(56-  
cretariat)9: Second Draft, Specification for radio-frequency ca-  
ble.

2. Construction

The term "test" in the first column is not adequate.

It is suggested that values for minimum thickness of insulation  
and sheath be included. (See also 40-2(Sweden)8).

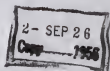
3. Electrical tests.

It is proposed to del to the sign + for Insulation resistance .

6. Connectors to be used with this cable.

It is proposed to delete this clause.

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July, 1956INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 40 : ELECTRONIC COMPONENTSSUB-COMMITTEE 40-2 : HIGH FREQUENCY CABLES AND CONNECTORSX-TK 1  
A.I.5

Swedish comments to Document 40-2(Secretariat)8.

I. The Swedish National Committee proposes the following cables in addition to the ones given in the table of the above document :

1 Rated impedance	2 Diameter over dielectric in mm	3 Inner conductor	4 Outer conductor and screen
50 ohms	2,95	stranded	double
	2,95	solid 1)	single
	2,95	solid 1)	double
75 ohms	3,7	solid 2)	single
	3,7	solid 2)	double

- 1) Plain copper
- 2) Copper clad steel

II. It is proposed that clause 4.7 - "Contamination by plasticizer" of document 40-2(Central Office)2 shall be applied to all cables suggested in this document and document 40-2(Secretariat)8.

III. It is proposed that the tolerance on impedance shall be in accordance with Publication No. 78 for all cables suggested in this document and document 40-2(Secretariat)8.

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TK 1  
A 15INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION2 - SEP 26  
1956TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 40 : ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS  
SUB-COMMITTEE 40-2 : HIGH FREQUENCY CABLES AND CONNECTORS

Comments of the Swedish National Committee  
on Document 40-2(Central Office)2: General  
Requirements and Measuring Methods for Ra-  
dio - Frequency Cables.

Before final approval of this document the Swedish National Committee  
proposes the following amendments:-

1.5.2 - Inner conductor or conductors

After "There shall be no joint in the individual stands of  
a stranded "copper clad steel" "conductor", add: if not otherwise specified  
in the relevant cable specification.

Remark: This addendum is suggested with regard to cheaper cables, e.g.  
for TV-purpose.

2.3 - Insulation resistance.

The Swedish Committee would prefer, that for this measurement be  
specified an electrification period of 1-2 minutes and a test voltage of 100 -  
600 volts.

2.5 - Discharge test.

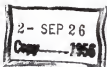
2.5.3 - The Swedish Committee is in favour of the method given in this  
clause to the method described in appendix 1. On the 4th line from below  
(page 8) it is said: "50 Hz signal", should be: 40 - 60 Hz signal.

New clause.

The Swedish Committee proposes that a clause be added regarding  
exentricity or minimum wall thickness of insulation and sheath. This clause  
could be added under paragraph 1.3 or 1.5 and it could be formulated in accor-  
dance with CEE publication N. 2, April 53, paragraphs 8 and 10. The specific  
values should be included in the relevant cable specifications.

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COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE
COMITE D'ETUDES N° 42 - TECHNIQUE DES ESSAIS A HAUTE TENSION

Remarques du Comité belge concernant le document 42(Secrétariat)1 - Projet de règles pour la technique des essais à haute tension.

Chapitre I - Articles 11.05 - 11.06 et 11.07

L'effet couronne est toujours accompagné de perturbations radioélectriques. Des méthodes de mesure de perturbations radiophoniques dans la gamme de fréquence de 150 kHz à 30 MHz ont été élaborées par le C.E.S.P.R. (Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radioélectriques). Ces méthodes peuvent dès à présent être substituées aux essais purement subjectifs proposés aux articles 11.05 et 11.06. Alors que la perception visible ou audible de l'effet couronne ne donne qu'une très vague appréciation du seuil de tension à laquelle cet effet apparaît, les méthodes C.E.S.P.R. permettent une évaluation du niveau de l'effet couronne par la mesure de la tension perturbatrice haute fréquence produite.

Chapitre II - Essais en courant continu à haute tension
20.01 et suivants

Il y a lieu de remplacer le mot "pulsations" par "composante alternative".

21.

De même à l'article 21, la rédaction suivante est proposée : "La composante alternative est réduite à la valeur admise de 5% à l'aide d'un filtre approprié."

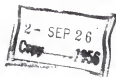
Chapitre III - Essais en courant alternatif à haute tension

Dans la plupart des essais à haute tension alternative, c'est la valeur de crête de la tension appliquée qu'il importe de connaître avec précision, même si cette dernière est ramenée ensuite à la valeur efficace correspondante de la tension sinusoïdale théorique. La préférence doit donc être donnée à toute méthode de mesure directe de la valeur de crête. La mesure de la valeur efficace ou de la valeur moyenne permet indirectement d'obtenir un résultat équivalent pour autant que l'on connaisse avec une précision suffisante le rapport de ces valeurs mesurées à la valeur de crête. En utilisant une de ces deux méthodes indirectes, l'erreur peut donc atteindre 10% dans le cas le plus défavorable de la distorsion maximum admise, si l'on ne tient pas compte de cette dernière. Cette erreur n'est évidemment pas acceptable.

L'inconvénient de ces méthodes indirectes résulte dans le fait que la distorsion de la tension est généralement fonction de l'impédance de l'objet à l'essai et même dans de nombreuses installations de la valeur de la tension à laquelle est réglé le générateur. L'oscillographe cathodique peut alors être utile pour apprécier la valeur du rapport entre tension efficace ou moyenne et tension de crête. Cette méthode est cependant plus délicate et surtout plus longue, à moins que la distorsion ne soit inférieure dans tous les cas à la précision recherchée.

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COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE  
COMITE D'ETUDES N° 5 - TURBINES A VAPEUR



Remarques du Comité belge relatives aux documents :

- 5(Secrétariat)35 : Recommandations de la CEI pour les turbines à vapeur - IIe partie - Règles pour les essais de réception.
- 5(Secrétariat)36 : Annexe à la Publication N° 46 de la CEI sur les turbines à vapeur.

I. DOCUMENT 5(Secrétariat)35

1.c).

Il y a une discordance entre le texte anglais et le texte français de cette rubrique : "le rendement de la machine" est traduit par "speed regulation". Dans chacun des textes une rubrique semble donc avoir été oubliée.

40.

Le Comité belge propose le libellé suivant : "Débit d'eau d'appoint : Débit d'eau admis dans le système d'eau condensée ou production nette de l'évaporateur pour compenser les fuites".

48.

Le Comité belge propose de supprimer la définition de cette rubrique, étant donné que la pompe d'alimentation ne se trouve pas toujours entre le condenseur et le réchauffeur final.

52.

Le Comité belge demande la concordance du texte anglais avec le texte français pour ce qui concerne les termes "unit output" et "unité d'énergie utile", ceci ou égard à la définition du § 4.

58.

Il est demandé de compléter le document par ses annexes (Le § 58 cite l'annexe I).

62.

Il est proposé de remplacer la rédaction actuelle du 1er alinéa par le texte suivant :

"Avant un essai de réception, la turbine ne doit être mise à la disposition du constructeur que si des essais préliminaires font supposer que la machine ne satisfait pas aux conditions de garantie".

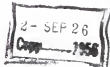
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X-TK 1

A.I.5

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 4 : HYDRAULIC TURBINES

Report from the Swedish National Technical  
Committee No 4 on current meter method.

CURRENT METER METHOD

The Swedish Committee has specially studied the problems of measurement of water quantity by the current meter method.

According to the coordinated experience of the Committee the following proposals are given in the form of comments and corrections referred to the USA-Task Force Report on this subject, dated November 17th, 1955 and published by the International Secretariat March 1956.

The paragraph numbers below are the same as in the Task Force Report (USA-ITC 18).

97. Current meters.

No comment.

98. Selection of current meters.

Only axial flow electric contact meters of the bladed or of the screw type shall be used. The meter shall have a rigid construction and under specified conditions of calibration give a stable and regular characteristic.

-----  
The sensitivity to oblique flow shall be such, that the meter records within  $\pm 0,5\%$  the real velocity component along the axis of the meter if the obliquity is not greater than  $\pm 8^\circ$ . (The angular limits of obliquity may in the future be extended, provided there is brought satisfactory documentation of correspondingly improved properties of new types of current meters. Such documentation is not at present available).

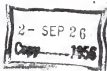
The bearing arrangement of the current meter meter shall be such, that the temperature of the water and the existence of any solid particles do not influence appreciably the function of the meter.

The screw type meter is to be preferred, when the percentage of suspended solid is such, that clogging may result.

The last distance between contact points should be discarded and replaced by a magnetic sensor, etc.

99. Calibration (flow recording).

The correct shape of the rotor blade(s) of the current meter shall be checked by plaster moulds or comparable means. Simultaneously



June, 1956

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

Central Office Report  
for the period  
from 1st June, 1955 to 31st May, 1956

I. INTRODUCTION

For the International Electrotechnical Commission, the past twelve months have been a fresh period of progress and expansion. The subjects discussed by the different Technical Committees, the draft recommendations submitted to the National Committees for approval and the texts on which international agreement has been reached with a view to their publication have been more numerous than ever. A steady increase in the number of countries taking an active part in the technical discussions during meetings and submitting comments on drafts under consideration has also been noted.

This very success is creating urgent problems for the Commission regarding its development, the co-ordination of its work and liaison with other international organizations dealing with related problems.

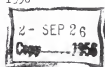
It is in particular becoming increasingly important that the Secretariats of Technical Committees and the National Committees should follow as closely as possible the guiding principles outlined in Document 01(Central Office)241, circulated in January, 1956, so that the work may be spread more evenly over the year and last minute rushes can be avoided before each general meeting.

In view of the extension taking place in the manifold duties of the Central Office, an appreciable and early increase in its services is now a necessity.

After many delays, the Central Office at last took possession on the 1st April, 1956, of its new offices in the Geneva International Centre, near the United Nations "Palais des Nations", where, as at its previous address, they adjoin those of the General Secretariat of the ISO. It is a matter for satisfaction that the I.E.C. now has headquarters in keeping with the scale of its activities, with the facilities needed for the efficient organization of its services and their extension, as required.

The I.E.C. 1955 General Meeting took place in London from the 28th June to the 9th July. It was attended by over 500 delegates representing 26 countries. In addition to the Committee of Action and the Council, 28 Technical Committees and Sub-Committees held meetings in London.

At its meeting on 8th July, the Council elected Dr. P. DUNSHEATH (United Kingdom) to succeed Dr. H.S. OSBORNE.

x-TK 1  
A.T.5COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALECOMITE D'ETUDES N° 9 : MATERIEL DE TRACTION ELECTRIQUE

Observations du Comité national de l'URSS concernant  
les normes internationales relatives  
au matériel de traction électrique

A. Machines de traction électriqueDocuments examinés :

1. Règles concernant les moteurs de traction électrique (Publication 48, 1955).
2. Règles concernant les machines auxiliaires (R.M.330/C.E.9-C.M.F.4).
3. Projet de norme américain (AS. C-35 AIEE II).

ObservationsSection III, Article 9 des Règles de la Publication 48 et nouveau projet de normes américain - AS. C-35 AIEE II.

Etant donné que l'isolament à base de silice organique est largement utilisé pour les machines de traction électrique, il est nécessaire d'introduire les normes d'échauffement pour les isolaments de ce genre.

Cependant, les valeurs proposées par le nouveau projet de normes américain sont, à notre avis, beaucoup trop élevées. C'est pourquoi nous proposons d'adopter pour cette catégorie d'isolament les normes d'échauffement suivantes :

Enroulements d'induit .....145°C  
Enroulements d'excitation .....155°C  
Collecteur .....115°C.

Section VIII, article 2, de la publication 48.

La pratique a confirmé que la vitesse d'essai de rotation de la machine de 1,2, acceptée en URSS, est suffisante. L'augmentation de cette vitesse à 1,25 pour les machines couplées est superflue car cette augmentation peut compliquer la construction de la machine, ce qui n'est pas rationnel.

Section IX, Article 32 des règles de la publication 48.

Les tolérances sur la vitesse de rotation doivent être différentes pour chaque groupe de machines.

Nous proposons les valeurs acceptées en URSS :

Puissance nominale du moteur de traction électrique	Ecart de la vitesse de rotation pas plus de
jusqu'à et y compris 3 kW	+ 7,5 %
au-dessus de 3 kW	
et y compris 40 kW	+ 5 %
au-dessus de 40 kW mais travaillant individuellement	
sur les véhicules moteurs	+ 6 %
au-dessus de 40 kW	+ 4 %



X-TK I  
A.I.5

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 35 - INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS

2- SEP 26

Czech 1956

Comments of the Czechoslovak National Committee on  
Document 33 (Secretariat) 2: Revised Secretariat proposal for  
the revision of I.E.C. Publication 44,  
Recommendations for Instrument Transformers, Part I

The Czechoslovak National Committee submits the following comments concerning the second draft of the revised Recommendations for Instrument Transformers (see Document 33 (Secretariat) 2, January, 1956):-

101.h - Phase error

We recommend that the definition should read as follows:- "The difference of displacement in phase between the primary current vector and the secondary current vector."

101.i.j - Rated output, load, burden

We recommend that distinction should be made consistently between the terms "Rated output, load" and the term "Burden". The output (load) should always be expressed in VA, the burden in ohms.

For the purpose of simplification we propose that in the specification only the definitions for rated load (101.i) and burden (101.j) be given as follows:-

101.i - Rated load. rated load of a current transformer - load with which the current transformer can be loaded at the rated secondary current without exceeding the permissible limits of error. This load is defined by the product of the rated burden and the square of the secondary current; it is expressed in VA.

101.j - Burden. the burden of a current transformer - impedance of instruments and loads connected across the secondary terminals of the transformer; it is expressed in ohms.

202 - Rated secondary current

We do not recommend the value of 0.5 A.

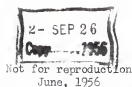
203 - Rated output

The title of this clause should be "rated load". The series of values should be extended by two values of 30 and 120 W.

The value of the power factor should be 0.8 instead of 0.9.

204 - Limits of error

With regard to the fact that many problems of accurate measurement can be solved very economically by the use of transformers with compensation of errors by means of appropriate linear and non-linear impedances in the secondary circuit, we recommend that the draft mention the point of view concerning the special service characteristics of these compensated transformers. We have in mind the compensation scheme of the type "classical", "compensated", etc., where the influence of the value of the load on the accuracy is noticeable. In the current transformers of the mentioned type the errors are compensated up to a very low value, but within a rather narrow range of the values of load. It is necessary to set the compensation constants according to the load. A wider use of these compensated transformers would be made possible, if the specification contained the following clause, which we submit for consideration:-



## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMISSION No. 11 : INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS

X-TK 1  
AII 5

Comments of the Hungarian National Committee on  
Document 38(Secretariat)2 : Revised Secretariat proposals  
for the Revision of I.E.C. Publication 44, Recommendations  
for Instrument Transformers (Part 1)

Having considered Document 38(Secretariat)2, the Hungarian National Committee wishes to make the following remarks and proposes the following amendments:-

First of all, it is a great pleasure to the Hungarian National Committee that the Revised Proposal has taken into consideration the contents of Document 38(Hungary)1, concerning many points.

Introductory part

The title of Part III should be "Voltage Dividers", instead of "Capacitor Voltage Transformers". These differ from the devices figuring in Parts I and II to such an extent that we propose their inclusion in a separate specification.

Section 1 - Current Transformers

101. We propose that it be pointed out here, or at the beginning, that this specification applies only to current transformers, used in a.c. circuits.

a. To the end of the sentence should be added "if not built into, or connected inseparably with an instrument". In such cases the specification prepared by T.C.13 are valid.

d. We propose that the following words "the symbol  $I_{pn}$  to be used" be inserted.

e. We propose that the use of symbol  $I_{gn}$  be proscribed here too.

f. We suggest adding to the sentence "i.e.  $I_{pn} : I_{gn}$ ".

g. In the third line of the text the word "percentage" is unnecessary, because it is stated before that the error is to be expressed as percentage. It would be better to omit the words "percentage current error" and substitute a symbol, e.g.  $h_1$ .

h. Instead of the text of the Note, we propose:- "Phase difference is normally expressed either in centiradians, or in minutes". We recommend, on the basis of Clause 2.1.13 of Document 36(Hungary)1 and a recent opinion, that the word "centiradian" be put in sequence before "minute" and also that two conversion factors be given.

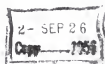
By the way a misleading erratum in point 2.1.11 of Document 36(Hungary)1 must be mentioned here; the denominator in the formula of  $h_1$  is not  $I_g$ , but correctly  $I_{g1}$ .

i and j. It is considered practicable to define also a rated burden. The Note may cause confusion and is not even correct. As a matter of fact, in the case of current transformers:-

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## JUL-COINTEL-40-5 : JUL 40 TBSILG WOODHULL:

Unconfirmed minutes of the meeting  
held in Paris  
on 4th - 6th January, 1956



Chairman : Dr. A. F. VAN HOEVEN (Netherlands) (Vice-Chairman  
: deputizing for Mr. E. F. Seaman)  
Secretariat : Mr. E. D. CULING (United Kingdom)  
: Mr. D. A. FLEMING (United Kingdom)

COUNTRY	RELIGIOUS
LUXEMBOURG	M. A. Wigneron
FRANCE	M. Rault M. Andrieux M. J. Rothstein M. E. Jamain M. A. Dauphin
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND	M. B. Linder Mr. Fleissing Mr. Strab
ITALY	M. G. Seyr M. M. Stauski
HOLLAND	M. H. D. Oudijn M. J. J. Briet M. J. Verlooyen M. L. van Booy M. C. van den Berg
GERMANY	M. F. Charles M. H. Simpson
AUSTRIA	Prof. H. Druey Dr. E. Benz Dr. A. Zuercher
SPAIN & PORTUGAL	Dr. J. J. Ishop Dr. F. J. Bersey Dr. J. J. Reynolds
JAPAN	Dr. H. S. Muller
S.W.A.	Dr. E. Golovioev Dr. P. P. Ilarionovich

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISIR)

### Appointment of Chairmen of CISR Sub-committees

At the 1953 meeting of CISHR, it was agreed to set up three Sub-committees A, B and C, and to appoint Chairmen.

These Sub-committees were set up for the duration of the 1953 meeting only but, with the formation of the CISR Steering Committee (see Document CISR(Secretariat)318 Constitution of CISR Steering Committee), the offices of Sub-committee Chairmen were perpetuated and the Sub-committee Chairmen have been asked by the Steering Committee to assume certain responsibilities for the period between CISR meetings (see Document CISR(Secretariat)314, continuation of studies between Plenary Sessions of the CISR).

The CISR Chairman has proposed that the Sub-committee Chairmen should be appointed, or re-appointed, at each Plenary meeting of the CISR. The present Sub-committee Chairmen are: -

Sub-committee A, Control: Mr. L.J.Thomas.  
Sub-committee B, Measurement: Professor L. Horren  
Sub-committee C, Safety: Mr. N.R.Bligh.

IEC (SLE)1564

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CISR(Secretariat)318

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISR)

Constitution of CISR Steering Committee

At the 1953 meeting of the CISR, it was agreed that a Steering Committee be appointed to assist the CISR Chairman in the conduct of the affairs of the CISR.

The Constitution of the Steering Committee was agreed as follows:-

Immediate Past-Chairman of the CISR; Dr. S.Whitehead.  
(now deceased)

Sub-committee A Chairman

Mr. L.W.Thomas.

Sub-committee B Chairman

Professor L. Morren.

Sub-committee C Chairman

Mr. H.R. Eligh.

Mr. Angles d'Aurillac

(replaced by  
Mr. G.Hansen).

Mr. H.Staneshy.

Mr. H.L.Painbeauf.

Mr. C.Lange

Mr. F.Jervis-Smith

Dr. F.L.Stumpers.

Dr. W.Scholtz.

Co-opted by the CISR Chairman.

The Chairman has proposed that the membership of the Steering Committee should be reviewed at each Plenary meeting of the CISR.

The activities of the Steering Committee are reported in the following documents:-

RI(Secretariat)208, Report of the Steering Committee meeting held on the 20th October 1954.

CISR(Steering)302, Report of the Steering Committee meeting held on the 12th and 13th July 1955.

NR

ENC(IEE)1563

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22.11  
A.I.5

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION.INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR).Action arising from the 1953 meeting of the CISPR.

At the 1953 meeting of the CISPR in London matters apart from the Study Questions arose upon which action was required.

Action upon the Study Questions is covered by the Reports from the National Committees and from the Sub-committee Chairmen, and by the documents listed under the different items of the revised Draft Agenda (Document CISPR (Secretariat)317) for the 1956 CISPR Brussels meeting.

Action upon other matters is briefly reported as follows and, where appropriate, reference is made to other documents for detailed information:-

(i) Matters referred to CISPR by CCIR.

a. The study of undesired emissions from radio receivers, including methods of measurement and techniques of suppression. (CCIR Question No. 80, see Document CISPR(Secretariat)312).

This subject appears on the 1956 CISPR revised Draft Agenda for discussion by Sub-committees A and B. Methods of measurement are still under discussion by IEC/SC.12-1, Measurements.

b. Investigation of the minimum signal to interference ratio appropriate to various radio services. (CCIR Recommendation No.131, see Document CISPR(Secretariat)312).

This subject has not been treated separately so far, but is part of the investigation into limits of radio interference by Sub-committee A. Attention is drawn to Document CISPR(EBU)301, Contribution of the European Broadcasting Union to the work of the CISPR.

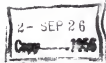
c. Consideration of undesired emissions from industrial, scientific and medical radio-frequency equipment. (CCIR Question No.75, see Document CISPR(Secretariat)312).

This subject appears on the 1956 CISPR revised Draft Agenda for consideration by Sub-committees A and B. Attention is also drawn to Document CISPR (United Kingdom)315, Memorandum on the statement of radio interference from industrial, scientific and electro-medical radio-frequency equipment.

(ii) Preparation of specifications for CISPR Measuring Apparatus.

The Working Party of CISPR Sub-committee B, Measurements, have produced two draft specifications for CISPR Measuring Apparatus. The first covering the frequency range 150 Kc/s to 25(30) Mc/s (Document CISPR(SC/B)301) and the second covering the range 25(30) Mc/s to 300 Mc/s Document CISPR(SC/B)302).

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CISPR(Secretariat)315.

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July, 1956.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR).

Radio Interference Terminology

At the 1956 meeting of the CISPR in London, the subject of radio interference terms and definitions was referred to National Committees for study.

The ultimate responsibility for the publication of terms and definitions within the I.E.C. lies with the I.E.C. Technical Committee No.1, Nomenclature. It is understood that, up to the present time, IEC/TC.1 have not discussed radio interference terms and definitions and would be prepared to consider any proposals which the CISPR may wish to make to them.

The British Committee, in their General Report (Document CISPR (United Kingdom)316), drew attention to the few terms and definitions in Document CISPR(United Kingdom)310, CP.1006.

It is proposed that at the 1956 CISPR Brussels meeting, a decision should be taken as to whether or not proposals for radio interference terminology should be submitted to IEC/TC.1.

If it is agreed to proceed, it is suggested that the terms and definitions in Document CISPR(United Kingdom)310, which are as follows, should serve as a basis for discussion:-

Interference. Confusion of a desired signal by atmospherics, unwanted signals, or the effects of electrical apparatus and machinery.

Noise. (i). Unwanted electrical disturbances, other than unwanted signals, usually of an impulsive and random character existing in the medium or in the terminal apparatus of a telecommunication system.

(ii) Objective or subjective, visual or aural concomitants of (i).

Suppression. (i) The abatement of interference (other than unwanted signals) to an acceptable degree by remedial measures applied at the source of the noise.

(ii) The effect of remedial measures as in (i).

Suppressor. A device used for suppressing interference.

In addition, the following terms and definitions could also be considered:

Atmospheric Noise. Noise, (as defined above), arising from natural phenomena within the atmosphere.

NOTE: Some of the radio noises are of extraterrestrial origin but there is not, as yet, any fully agreed classification of the terminology for this.

Impulsive Noise. Noise due to disturbances having an abrupt change and short duration.

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INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR)

The question of liaison between the CCIR and the CISPR has been discussed by the CISPR Steering Committee and has been the subject of correspondence between the CCIR and the CISPR Secretariats.

It has been agreed that the official liaison between the two organizations shall be effected through the Secretariats, and that the organizations shall be represented at each other's meetings. An official report of the 1956 CISPR Brussels meeting, including CISPR Recommendations and Questions, will be submitted to the 1956 CCIR Warsaw meeting.

In practice, a degree of unofficial liaison is also likely to exist in view of common membership in National Committees, etc.

The CCIR International Study Groups concerned with radio interference matters are listed, together with the names of their Chairmen, in Appendix A of this document.

The CCIR Recommendations in which reference is made to the work of the CISPR are as follows:-

Recommendation No.27: Methods of measurement and limits of tolerances for interference caused to broadcasting by electrical installations.

Recommendation No.131: Interference to radio services.

Question No. 75 (I): Limitation of unwanted radiation from industrial installations.

Question No. 79 (II): The responses of radio receivers to quasi-impulsive interference.

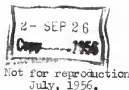
Question No. 80 (II): Undesired emissions from receivers.

Question No. 84 (III): Determination of the maximum interference levels tolerable in complete systems.

These Recommendations and Questions are reproduced in Appendices B to G of this document.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR)

Liaison with Governments in the preparation of formal regulations  
and legislation relating to radio interference

The Steering Committee have considered the question of action by the CISPR to ensure that its Recommendations are brought to the attention of Government departments in advance of the preparation of any formal regulations and legislation relating to radio interference.

The Steering Committee are of the opinion that the best way of dealing with this matter is for National Committees to have effective liaison with their Government departments. It is recognized that, in addition to such official liaison, personal contacts between members of National Committees and their appropriate Communications Administration, and a degree of common membership of committees, are most valuable.

The Steering Committee consider that discussions on this question at the 1956 Brussels CISPR meeting would serve a useful purpose, and propose that national delegations should be invited to describe briefly the extent of liaison between their National Committees and the appropriate Government department.

The Steering Committee also recommend that the CISPR Recommendations, when ratified, should be sent to the appropriate government departments in the countries of all National Committees of the I.E.C., in addition to the normal circulation to CISPR member-bodies.



CISPR(Secretariat)114

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR)

The CISPR Steering Committee have discussed the question of the continuation of studies between CISPR Plenary meetings, and appreciate that the importance of such studies is recognized by CISPR Member-Bodies.

The Steering Committee are aware that member-bodies are engaged on national radio interference matters during the periods between CISPR meetings, and that the results of this work are often made available to the CISPR by the circulation of documents.

The Steering Committee are however of the opinion that, so far as the study of CISPR questions is concerned, it is desirable and would be useful for the Chairman of the CISPR Sub-committee to maintain liaison with individuals in different countries who are familiar with the progress on the various study questions in their country.

The Steering Committee has, therefore, asked the Chairmen of Sub-committees A, B and C to assume responsibility for progressing work in the various countries upon the study questions appropriate to their Sub-committees. This action was notified to CISPR Member-Bodies in a Secretariat letter, dated 25th April, 1955, which also included a request for National Committees to state the names of individuals with whom Sub-committee Chairmen could communicate. Replies were received from nine National Committees.

The Steering Committee proposes that the question of effective continuation of CISPR studies between meetings should be discussed at the 1956 Brussels CISPR meeting. It is suggested that consideration could be given to the formation of an informal Working Group for each CISPR Sub-committee; such a Working Group was formed for Sub-committee F, under Professor Norren, for the preparation of the CISPR Measuring Set Specifications, and has functioned satisfactorily.

It is emphasized that the informal liaison by Sub-committee Chairmen, or the setting up of Working Parties, is intended to supplement, and not to alter, the existing procedure for the dissemination of information by the circulation of documents to all Member-Bodies.

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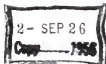
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July, 1956

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR)

Preparation of I.E.C. Specification  
for Radio Interference Suppression Capacitors.

The second draft (I.B.C. Document 40-1 (Secretariat)12) was circulated to National Committees in May 1956 and was discussed at the Munich meeting of IEC/SC 40-1 in June 1956. It is understood that a fair measure of agreement was reached on the requirements, although a few points, notably test voltages were referred to National Committees for further consideration. A third draft is to be circulated in the near future.

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CISPR(Secretariat)310  
(Superseding CISPR(Secretariat)302)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR)

Proposed Terms of Reference of the CISPR  
(Superseding the Terms of Reference  
proposed in Document CISPR(Secretariat)302)

Document CISPR(Secretariat)302, which sets out the Terms of Reference for the CISPR as recommended by the CISPR Steering Committee, was circulated to all National Committees and other Member-Bodies of the CISPR in September 1955.

As a result of that circulation, comments of a minor editorial nature were received. These comments have been reviewed by the Steering Committee and small editorial modifications have been made to the proposed Terms of Reference. The modified proposed Terms of Reference, which the CISPR Steering Committee recommend should be adopted by the CISPR, are as follows:-

1. To promote international agreement on the aspects of radio interference set out below, with the primary objects of fostering satisfactory reception of sound broadcasting and television services and of facilitating international trade:-
  - a. Protection of sound broadcasting and television services from interference caused by:-
    - i) Electrical appliances of all types.
    - ii) Ignition systems.
    - iii) Electricity supply systems, including electric transport systems.
    - iv) Industrial, scientific and electro-medical radio-frequency equipment (excluding radio transmitters used for conveying information).
    - v) Sound broadcasting and television receivers.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION.  
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR)

Correction to numbering of CISPR documents

Two CISPR Secretariat documents, inadvertently bearing the same number, have been circulated. The two documents are:-

- (i) CISPR(Secretariat)304: Use of capacitor suppressors on double-insulated appliances.
- (ii) CISPR(Secretariat)304: Alteration to dates of the 1956 CISPR meeting.

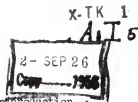
The latter document "Alteration to dates of 1956 CISPR meeting" should be re-numbered "CISPR(Secretariat)306". Any inconvenience caused by this error is regretted.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONINTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR)

Current and Voltage Ratings of Radio  
Interference Suppression Conductors

-----

At the 1953 CISPR meetings it was agreed to ask the appropriate I.E.C. Technical Committee to consider if the Specification for Windings of Machines was appropriate for adoption as the current ratings and voltage breakdown requirements for interference suppression inductors used in electrical appliances.

The following reply has been received from the Secretariat of IEC/TC 2B, Rotating Machinery:-

"There appears to be no reason why such inductors so connected should not be given a rating identical with that of the machinery to which they are connected.

Nearly all specifications for rotating electrical machinery state that the rating comprises, among other things, current as is exemplified in Clause 202 of the 5th Edition of I.E.C. Publication No.34, Recommendations for Rotating Electrical Machinery."

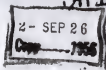
(CISPR Secretariat Note: Clause 202 of I.E.C. Publication No.34 reads:

"Rating. The rating of an electrical machine is a statement of the operating limitations assigned to it by the maker, and comprises output, speed, voltage, current, frequency, power factor, etc., as indicated on the rating-plate.")

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CISPR(Secretariat)307

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July, 1956INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONINTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR)Connection of Capacitors to the  
Accessible Metal Parts Class II  
(CEE) Appliances

At the 1953 meeting of the CISPR, it was noted that the CEE Publication No.10, Electric Motor-operated Appliances, prohibited the connection of a capacitor between either mains-terminal and the outer accessible metal casing of Class II appliances. Upon the proposal of the Swedish delegation (Document RI(Sweden)302), it was agreed to ask the CEE to withdraw that prohibition in order to facilitate the suppression of radio interference from such appliances.

At a later date, the British Committee asked that the approach to the CEE be deferred until the implications had been thoroughly investigated.

The British request was considered by the CISPR Steering Committee at its meeting in October 1954. It was decided that the Steering Committee could not set aside the decision of the CISPR Plenary Session but that the Chairman should write to the Swedish National Committee, upon whose proposal the matter had been opened, asking if they would agree to the British request for a deferment of the approach to the CEE pending investigation.

The Swedish Committee did not agree to such a deferment, but supported the suggestion that the problem be investigated by National Committees.

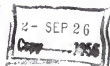
The request for a modification of the relevant requirements of the CEE Publication No.10 was accordingly sent to the CEE, and was considered at the CEE meetings in October 1955 and May 1956.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONINTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
ON RADIO INTERFERENCE (CISPR)

Contribution of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU)  
to the work of the CISPR.

The EBU Working Group entrusted with the consideration of the technical question I "Collaboration with the CISPR and anti-interference action" has drawn up the following contribution to the work of the CISPR with a view to its meeting in Brussels in 1956. This contribution has been approved by the Bureau de la Commission Technique of the EBU during its meeting on 30th-31st May, 1956 in Geneva.

This document contains the view point of the EBU concerning a series of questions being dealt with by the CISPR.

I - Frequency bands to be protected

The EBU considers that it is necessary to protect the bands allocated to broadcasting in accordance with the following table, containing the order of priority and the limits of these bands:-

Table I

Order of priority	Frequency limits	Name of band	Use
1	150-265 kHz	long waves (LW)	Sound broadcasting
	415-435 kHz	medium waves (MW)	Sound broadcasting
	515-1 605 kHz		
2	41-68 MHz	band I	Television
	81-103 MHz	band III	Television
	162-223 MHz		Television
	87,5-100 MHz	band II	Sound broadcasting
3	2 300-26 100 kHz *	short waves (SW)	Sound broadcasting
4	470-900 MHz	bands IV and V	Television

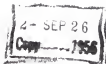
(\*) Limits of the short-wave bands according to Atlantic City 1947  
"tropical bands" included.

In the following text the designations LW, MW, SW, I, II, III, IV and V refer to the bands with the limits in the above table.

II - Field strengths to be protected

The EBU considers that in Europe it is desirable for the received field strengths shown in Table II to be protected against interference.





INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF RADIO INTERFERENCE

to the Sub-Committee on the Principles and Developments of American  
Standards Association National Committee 600 on Document CISPR (SC 7) 501-  
Draft specification for Radio Interference measuring Apparatus for  
the frequency range 0.15 c/s to 25 c/s

-----

This draft specification is a very worthwhile advance over previous  
CISPR specifications and it clearly states the purpose for which instruments based  
on these specifications are intended.

We are in agreement with the 25 kc/s upper frequency limit of this  
specification.

The following comments arise in part from the greater scope of U.S.A.  
instrumentation and test methods and are believed to reflect the opinions of those  
in U.S.A. interested in these matters.

1. Conceptions governing the CISPR method.

(a) It is suggested that if the present wording of the first paragraph is to  
be continued that it be indicated as covering only amplitude modulated  
radio telephony. The CISPR method is limited to measurement of noise voltages and  
fields with a specified quasi-peak detector. In U.S.A. we do not adhere to this  
limitation and we believe that it is necessary to add specifications for average  
and peak detectors because these detectors are needed in order to obtain an assess-  
ment of the interference to other types of communications besides telephony.

(b) Paragraph 4. May it be assumed that there is substantial corroborating  
evidence to maintain this statement?

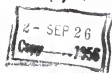
(c) Paragraph 5. It is stated here that "For calibration, . . . it is necessary  
to provide, in addition to a standard sine-wave signal generator, a  
generator of short pulses of known and adjustable level and repetition frequency".  
Is it intended that this pulse generator be included in the measuring set?

It is noted that no reference is made to the fashion in which the  
indicating meter scale shall be graduated, or whether it should be linear or logarithmic.

2.1.1 Bandwidth

The requirement of a constant bandwidth over frequency range of  
specification is good for use with a peak-to-peak detector. The 1 kc/s bandwidth  
has some disadvantages especially for radiation measurements of noise. In many  
cases it will be impossible to make measurements near a station frequency because  
of interference from an adjacent station signal.

20(Bureau Central)106  
(Central Office)



COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMITE D'ETUDES N° 20:

CABLES ELECTRIQUES

Recommandations pour les essais  
des câbles au papier à remplissage  
d'huile et à gaine métallique  
pour des tensions jusqu'à 275 kV

Ce document est soumis aux  
Comités nationaux pour approbation  
suivant la Règle des Six Mois

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Juin 1956

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.20:

ELECTRIC CABLES

Recommendations for Tests  
on Oil-filled Paper-insulated  
Metal-sheathed Cables for  
Voltages up to 275 kV

This document is submitted to  
National Committees for approval  
under the Six Months' Rule

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL TECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE 42: ROTATING MACHINERY

Comments of the Austrian National Committee on Document  
2(Central Office)412: Clauses dealing with intermittent  
rating for inclusion in the I.E.C. Recommendations for  
rotating electrical machinery, Publication No.34.

The Austrian Committee agrees with Document 2(Central Office)412, but wants  
to submit the following remarks of editorial nature:-

Clause 204 - Continuous rating

The expression "specified time" is to be replaced by "unlimited time" in  
the French text also.

Clause 606

The stipulation "At the beginning of the test, the temperature of the  
machine shall be within 5 Centigrade degrees of that of the cooling medium" should be  
inserted under item 3). Short-time rating, because it is of no interest at all in  
the case of ratings for periodic duty and for continuous duty with intermittent load.

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A115INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.39: ELECTRONIC TUBES AND VALVESComments of the Secretariat on  
documents concerning transistor nomenclature

-----

Technical Committee No.1 - Nomenclature, has prepared Publication 50(07) giving terms and definitions in the field of electronics. Part of it consists of terms and definitions for semi-conductor devices.

The publications prepared by T.C.1 give terms and definitions that should, as far as possible, be used by all other Technical Committees and the Secretariat therefore proposes to keep definitions to be standardized by Technical Committee No.39 as much as possible in line with those given in Publication 50(07).

Definitions for the following terms found in Document 39(United Kingdom)41 are also given in Publication 50(07).

The numbering of the terms is in accordance with Document 39(United Kingdom)41. The numbers in brackets are the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary reference numbers.

2. Ionic semi-conductor (07-15-245)

A substance in which the energy gap between the normal band and the adjacent excitation band is greater than the electrolytic dissociation energy of the constituent molecules.

Under the application of external energy the molecules are dissociated and there is ionic conduction.

7. Intrinsic semi-conductor (07-15-190)

A substance in the energy diagram of which the gap between the normal band and the adjacent excitation band is narrow (of the order of one electron volt). In consequence, at a sufficiently high temperature, a number of electrons in the state corresponding to the normal band can pass to the state corresponding to the conduction band, this number increasing with the temperature. In this condition, electrons corresponding to the normal band, which is now partially occupied, can also contribute to conduction.

Note: At absolute zero temperature the substance is an insulator. The resistivity decreases as the temperature increases. The electrons of the excitation band are relatively few. They form a non-degenerate gas and obey the Maxwell-Boltzmann law. The electrons corresponding to the normal bands are, on the contrary, very numerous. They form a degenerate gas and obey the Fermi-Dirac-Sommerfeld law.

8. Extrinsic semi-conductor (07-15-195)

A substance in the energy diagram of which the gap between the normal band and the adjacent excitation band is comparable with or appreciably greater than that for an intrinsic semi-conductor, but contains intermediate possible levels due to the presence of impurities in the substance.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 40: COMPONENTS FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE 40-1: CAPACITORS AND RESISTORS

First draft Specification for aluminium  
electrolytic capacitors, high reliability type

-----

Aluminium electrolytic capacitors, high reliability type, shall conform to the requirements of Document 40-1(Central Office)17: Aluminium electrolytic capacitors for general purpose application, with the exceptions given below.

1.1 - Scope

This specification relates to polarized electrolytic capacitors with aluminium electrodes, intended for use in equipment for telecommunication and in electronic devices employing similar techniques, where the ambient temperature is not below -25°C and where the requirements for endurance, trouble-free operation and for electrical characteristics are such, that aluminium electrolytic capacitors for general purpose application cannot be used (see I.E.C. Publication No. ...) or where the capacitors are subjected to frequent discharges during normal use of the apparatus.

1.3 - Explanation of terms

Add the following two explanations at the beginning of this section :  
High reliability electrolytic capacitors are intended for the following purposes :

1.3.A - Filter type electrolytic capacitor

An electrolytic capacitor primarily used in low-frequency filters (such as rectifier filters).

1.3.B - Discharge type electrolytic capacitor

An electrolytic capacitor primarily intended for use in apparatus where they are subjected to frequent discharges during normal use of the apparatus.

After this, the introduction of the following classification of types might be considered :

Type IA : Filter type electrolytic capacitors.

Type IB : Discharge type electrolytic capacitors with highest requirements for steady capacitance, while being subjected to frequent discharges.

Note : These capacitors are primarily built with unetched foils and are only used for rated voltages ranging up to 100 V

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.40- COMPONENTS FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENTSUB-COMMITTEE 40-1: CAPACITORS AND RESISTORS

measurements of high frequency impedance  
of electrolytic capacitors at low temperature

-----

On the occasion of the meeting of Sub-Committee 40-1 in Munich in 1956 (see R.1434/S.C.40-1), the German Committee undertook to make measurements of the high-frequency impedance of electrolytic capacitors at low temperature.

The measurements have now been started at an independent German laboratory. In order to obtain results on as large a basis as possible, the German National Committee suggests that other countries might also provide capacitors for these tests.

There is an interest in capacitors with the rated voltages

6    25    70    150    350    450 volts

and with the rated capacitances

25    50    100    250    500    1 000    2 500    5 000  $\mu$ F

Countries wishing to participate in these tests are requested to inform the German National Committee as soon as possible, with a copy to the under-mentioned address, and to send corresponding capacitors (1 capacitor of the type to be measured) to the following address:

Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt  
Abteilung 13

z. H. v. Herrn Dr. Ing. W. Meyer  
BUNDESANSTALT  
Bundesallee 110  
Deutschland

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COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALECOMITE D'ETUDES N° 17 : APPAREILS D'INTERRUPTIONSOUS-COMITE 17A : APPAREILLAGE A HAUTE TENSION

Observations du Comité français sur le document  
17A(Bureau Central)11: Additif au chapitre I de la  
Publication 56 de la C.E.I.: Recommandations pour les essais  
par la méthode d'essai direct sur des éléments séparés  
relatifs aux pouvoirs de fermeture et de  
coupure des disjoncteurs

Le Comité français présente les observations suivantes, d'ordre rédactionnel :

Page 5 - Note, 2ème ligne

Au lieu de "il peut être nécessaire" écrire "il est recommandé".

Page 5 - Paragraphe ii)

Texte français seulement : Au lieu de "sous une tension quelconque"  
écrire "sous une tension convenable".

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.17: SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEARSUB-COMMITTEE 17A: HIGH VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR

Comments of the French National Committee on Document  
17A(Central Office)11: Supplement to Chapter I of  
I.E.C. Publication 56: Recommendations for the unit  
testing by direct methods of circuit-breakers for  
making-capacity and breaking-capacity

The French Committee wishes to make the following editorial comments:-

Page 5 - Note, 2nd line

Instead of "it may be necessary" read "it is recommended".

Page 5 - Paragraph ii)

French text only. Instead of "sous une tension quelconque" read "sous une  
tension convenable".

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17A(August)4



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 17 : SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLS

SUB-COMMITTEE 17A : HIGH VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR

Secretariat of the Austrian National Committee on  
Document 17A(Germany)7, Draft Specification for Alternating  
Current Disconnecting Switches and Earthing  
Switches in air.

-----

Clause 1 b. The temperature for outdoor installations is too high even for Central Europe. We propose specifying  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , or at least  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Clause 1 g. It cannot be expected that users consent to the prescription that all isolators must be operated at least once a month. This prescription should only be valid for disconnecting switches with 1 000 and 2 000 A rated current and more.

The phrase "that the switch carries its rated current permanently" is too precise; a current of 95% of the rated value may damage the contacts as well as one of 100%, therefore we propose a text, stating, for example, "about 3/4 of its rated current".

Clause 1 h. It is not essential it is necessary to limit the number of operations restrictively as it is done here. We should prefer to omit this clause.

Clause 3 It is not always possible to secure that leakage currents between terminals of one pole are diverted to earth. There exist designs of outdoor installation where it is absolutely necessary to have in parallel to the separating distance an insulator string which cannot be earthed. In this case in our country we use an insulator string having the double withstand voltage of the disconnecting switch. We propose that such an arrangement be allowed by the specification. (See also the Appendix 1). Further we find some contradiction in the definition of a "readily visible" distance and the stipulations in clause 4 b 1.2 and 1.3 where the visibility of this distance is supposed not to exist.

Clause 5 The second phrase ("In the open ..... distance") is not necessary and may be misunderstood. We propose that it be omitted.

Clause 6 It is suggested well in this clause, to change the word "removal" should be replaced by "withdrawing". The meaning seems to be that in presence of the fuse the closed isolators do not give a separating distance.

Clause 11 It may be useful to add "see Table I".

Clause 26 It is suggested well in clause 1 b 1.2 the word "removal" is not enough to secure a flashback to earth instead of one to the other terminal. A reasonably higher value should be taken into consideration.

3-1-1  
1-1-1  
1-1-1





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COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

COMITE D'ETUDES N° 17 : APPAREILS D'INTERMISSION

SOUS-COMITE 17A : APPAREILLAGE A HAUTE FREQUENCE

Observations du Comité français  
sur le document 17A(Bureau Central)13:  
Règles concernant les conditions de service - Projet C

Le Comité français présente l'observation suivante, d'ordre rédactionnel (texte français seulement).

The French Committee make the following editorial comment applying to the French text only.

Page 3 - Définitions - Durée de fermeture

Page 3 - Definitions - Make-time

Ecrire : Write:-

"La durée de fermeture d'un disjoncteur est le temps qui s'écoule entre la mise en route de l'opération de fermeture et l'instant où se touchent les contacts assurant la fermeture du circuit principal.

Elle comprend le temps de fonctionnement des dispositifs auxiliaires nécessaires à la fermeture de l'appareil."

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17A-12-13  
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A115REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE 1957: SHORT-LEAK AND CONTINUOUSSHORT-CIRCUIT TESTS: SHORT-LEAK AND CONTINUOUSOperating cycles for short-circuits tests  
on circuit-breakersSummary of replies received  
to the questions of Document 17B(Secretariat)7.

Fifteen National Committees replied to the inquiry :

AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
CANADA-S. OF A.  
DENMARK  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
ITALY  
NETHERLANDS  
POLAND  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN  
UNITED KINGDOM  
U.S.S.R.  
YUGOSLAVIA

- 1 In favour of the single operating cycle  $C - t - CO$   
Seven National Committees (Austria-Glovaia, Danar, France, Italy,  
U.S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia).
- 2 In favour of the single operating cycle  $C - t - CO - t - CO$   
Three National Committees (Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom).
- 3 In favour of both above operating cycles  
Two National Committees (Greece, Italy).
- 4 In favour of single operating cycle  $C - t - CO$ . From each other and  
from the above  
Three National Committees (Austria, Netherlands, Poland).

A summary of replies to the questions after together with Document 17B.

- 1 - National Committees in favour of single operating cycle  $C - t - CO$   
a-17 (Austria-Glovaia) with  $t = 15$  seconds

Operating cycle will be repeated once or twice.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 17: SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEARSUB-COMMITTEE 17B: LOW VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR

Comments of the Austrian National Committee  
on Document 17B(Secretariat)8: Draft I.E.C. Rules for  
low Voltage Distribution Switchgear and Controlgear

-----

Clause 1.1 - There is a contradiction between the upper limit specified here with 1 000 V and in Table II with 1 200 V (d.c.).

Breakers for normal currents under 100 A should also be covered by this document.

1 - General remark: We propose that the possibility of introducing the definitions of I.E.C. Publication 56 be considered.

Clause 2 - Recovery-voltage. The definition refers to the restriking voltage; however, this notion is not defined in the document.

Trip free. The words "when the contacts .. of an arc between them" should be deleted. It seems essential for a trip-free breaker not to allow the making of any current as long as the tripping command is in action.

Clause 4.2.2 - It should be clearly distinguished (1) the rated voltage as a basis for the use of the breaker (2) the rated voltage as a basis for the make and break tests (this being the highest operating voltage of the system where the breaker is used) and (3) the rated insulation voltage. The three values may be e.g. for the same breaker 300 V, 420 V and 500 V.

Clause 4.2.4 - The r.m.s. value is not applicable for d.c. breakers; in the first line it shall be put in brackets as in the 9th line.

Clause 4.3.6 - In the first paragraph asymmetrical instead of symmetrical.

The formula in the last paragraph is not applicable for d.c.

Clause 4.3.6 - For d.c. the making current should be measured some time after the moment when current begins to flow; we propose 15 ms.

Clause 4.3.8 - We propose the omission of the second paragraph and the Note.

Series trip coils (or current transformers) should be dealt with separately. A circuit-breaker has a typical short-time current; if provided with series trip coils, these coils have their specific short time current and the user must regard both values before putting the breaker in place.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF LAMP AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE 340: AMERICAN FLUORESCENT LAMP TESTING

Compendium of the Swiss National Committee

Documents :

340(Secretariat) : proposals of CIEE for amendment

of Publication No. 2 (first Edition),

340(Secretariat) : proposals by CIEE for the preparation

of a second edition of Publication No. 2,

Recommendations for Ballasts for Fluorescent Lamps.

The Swiss National Committee gave its approval to the proposals contained in the above documents, subject to a single comment, as follows :

"The Swiss National Committee agrees in principle that the number of lamp types should be kept within reasonable limits, through the recommended values; however, certain frequently used lamps, such as lamps below 20 W (for public lighting, etc.) or "Circulene" lamps of 20 to 40 W rating should be taken into consideration and included in the Rules.

The Swiss National Committee is consequently opposed to the deletion of the 15 W lamp".

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340(Sweden)



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 24: LAMPS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE 340: AUXILIARIES FOR FLUORESCENT LIGHTING

Comments of the Swedish National Committee on Documents:  
340(Secretariat)8, Proposals by COEX for amendment  
of Publication 82 (First Edition), Recommendations  
for Ballasts for Fluorescent Lamps, and  
340(Secretariat)10, Proposals by COEX for the  
preparation of a second edition of Publication 82,  
Recommendations for Ballasts for Fluorescent Lamps

-----

Publication 82, page 15, 4.2, Pre-heating current.

The Swedish National Committee is of the opinion that the figure 0,9 as the lower limit for the pre-heating current is too low. We feel that this figure will be of great influence on the life of the fluorescent lamp. We therefore propose that the value of the lower limit of the pre-heating current be 1,0 times the nominal running current of the lamp.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION COMMISSION

TECHNICAL DOCUMENT No. 2: ROUNDED SQUARES

SUB-COMMITTEE No. 1: METRIC SIZE OF NOTES

Comments of the Danish National Committee  
on Document 2D (Secretary's) 11/57: Revised report to  
Sub-Committee 2D from the Working Group which  
met in Paris 1956 to 12th December 1956

The Danish National Committee is, as stated in the answer to Document 2D (Secretary's) 16, in favour of adopting the dimensions proposed in Document 2D (In-ter) 1 and therefore prefers the Italian values (Column 1) in Table 3 of Document 2D (Secretary's) 11/57.

As regards the proposal in Document 2 (U.S.A.) 5 to change the X-dimensions for frames 124 and 126 to 11 and 14 mm the Danish National Committee has no objection against this alteration.

Furthermore the Danish National Committee wants to point out that reference in Item 11 to Document 2 (Working Group - Paris) 2 is not in accordance with the rules laid down in Document 01 (Central Office) 257 item 6.2.3, where it is stated that references should never be made to working documents. Moreover the reference in Item 4 ii to Document 2 (U.S.A.) 5 seems incorrect.

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June, 1957INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT OFFICE

Contents of the French National Committee on  
Document 2(Secretariat) 4.1: Division of Section 12  
of Publication 34 Secretariat proposal  
regarding Rating of Rating Plates  
-----

The French Committee considers that it would be of use to introduce some additional markings to those proposed by the Secretariat and submits the following proposal :

1201 - Rating Plates

Rating Plates shall carry the following markings :

- 1 - Manufacturer's name
- 2 - Serial or manufacturing number
- 3 - Number and date of these recommendations (I.E.C. 34 - 1957)
- 4 - Class of insulator
- 5 - Type of machine (generator, motor, shunt, series, compound, synchronous, induction, etc..)
- 6 - Type of current and number of phases (either in words or by conventional signs)
- 7 - Rated frequency in cycles/second for a.c. machines
- 8 - Type of duty and, if necessary, load factor
- 9 - Rating (KW or KVA)
- 10 - Rated terminal voltage
- 11 - Current (in amperes)
- 12 - Speed (in revolutions per minute)
- 13 - For a.c. machines, the power factor
- 14 - For wound-rotor induction machines - the open-circuit voltage between the slip-rings and the rotor current
- 15 - For synchronous machines and d.c. machines with separate excitation : the excitation voltage and current.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.2: ROTATING MACHINERY

SUB-COMMITTEE 2B: DIMENSIONS OF MOTORS

Reply of the Czechoslovak National Committee  
to the questions raised in  
Document 2B(Secretariat)13.

Revised report to Sub-Committee 2B from the Working Group  
which met in Paris, 10th-12th December, 1956.

-----

The Czechoslovak National Committee agrees that the draft revision of  
Publication 72 contained in Document 2B(Secretariat)13A be circulated to the  
National Committees under the six months'rule.

The Czechoslovak National Committee has no proposal to make for the  
time being concerning the choice of the alternative values of B mentioned in  
Table 3, in order to complete the corresponding column of the B dimensions in  
Table 1. However, it would be useful to choose from Table 3 an alternative  
such that harmony can be obtained between Table 1 mentioned above and the  
corresponding table of dimensions of motors with a shaft height H less than  
100 mm according to Document 2B(Secretariat)17.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.22 : POWER CONVERTING EQUIPMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE 22-2 : SEMI-CONDUCTOR RECTIFIERS

Comments of the Italian Committee  
on Document 22-2(United Kingdom)3, Proposal for I.E.C. Recommendations  
for Monocrystalline Semi-conductor rectifiers.

-----

A better agreement with the Recommendations for mercury arc converters  
and with the statements established by the previous documents concerning  
semi-conductor (copper-oxide and selenium) rectifiers seems to be desirable.

The Italian Committee would therefore recommend, if possible, that  
the order of the agenda be changed so that the document 22-2(Secretariat)7  
be discussed first and then used for the discussion of the document  
22-2(United Kingdom)3.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.22: POWER CONVERTING EQUIPMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE 22-2: SEMI-CONDUCTOR RECTIFIERS

Danish Comments on Document 22-2(United Kingdom)3: Proposal  
for I.E.C. Recommendations for monocrystalline  
Semi-conductor Rectifiers

-----

The Danish National Committee wants to emphasize that it would be a great advantage to have the best possible conformity between the recommendations for the two nearly related subjects, viz. monocrystalline rectifiers - Document 22-2(United Kingdom)3 - and copper oxide and selenium rectifiers - Document 22-2(Secretariat)7.

It is of particular importance that the terms used are mutually consistent. In the present formulation different definitions are given for almost identical terms, while different terms are used for similar notions. E.g. the term Rectifier Element (22-2(United Kingdom)3 - 102.1) corresponds to Semi-Conductor Rectifier Cell (22-2(Secretariat)7 - 131.1) and on the other hand Rectifier Cell (22-2(United Kingdom)3 - 102.2) corresponds to Rectifying Element (22-2(Secretariat)7 - 132.1).

Also the marking on the rating plate (22-2(United Kingdom)3 - 304) should be rewritten in accordance with 22-2(Secretariat)7 - 340.

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Reply of the Japanese National Committee to the  
questions raised in Document 28(Secretariat)IEC Secretariat  
Note concerning the questions to be examined by the  
National Committee following the French Meeting of I.C.28

Appendix I - Advisability of specifying a range of impulse withstand levels for  
very high voltages.

- 1) We have no reason to object to the first proposal that for impulse  
withstand voltages from 750 kV, the list of values 750, 825, 900,  
1 050, 1 175, 1 300, 1 425, 1 550 should be standardized without  
reference to standardized system voltages as an I.E.C. Recommendation.
- 2) As we have no objection to the first proposal, it is not necessary  
to answer the second question.
- 3) We consider that each impulse withstand voltage should be associated  
with a corresponding value of power frequency test voltages.

Appendix II - Questions for the application of Publication 71.

We would reserve our comments on these problems since we have not had  
adequate time for preparing our comments after the receipt of the document.

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COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALECOMITE D'ETUDES No.2: MACHINES TOURNANTES

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Observations du Comité National Tchécoslovaque  
sur le document 2(Secrétariat)400:

Révision de la Section 12 de la Publication No.34 -

Proposition du Secrétariat relative au marquage des plaques signalétiques

Le Comité National Tchécoslovaque recommande de compléter les indications qui doivent figurer sur la plaque signalétique d'après la nouvelle proposition de l'article 12.1 par les données suivantes:

1) l'indication d'origine (marque déposée, marque de constructeur ou nom du constructeur) \*;

1) l'indication du type,

le numéro de série du constructeur,

le poids total de la machine (kg).

\* Cette indication peut être portée également sur une plaque signalétique indépendante placée au dessus de la plaque signalétique contenant les autres données ou sur la carcasse du moteur.

2(Czechoslovakia)401

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June, 1957INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.2: ROTATING MACHINERYComments of the Czechoslovak National Committee  
on Document 2(Secretariat)400:

Revision of Section 12 of Publication 34

Secretariat proposal regarding marking of Rating Plates

The Czechoslovak National Committee recommends that the following be added to the markings which must be given on the nameplate in accordance with the new proposal for Clause 12.1:

indication of origin (trademark, manufacturer's mark or manufacturer's name) \*;

type

manufacturer's serial number

total weight of the machine (kg).

\* This information can also be given on a separate plate placed above the rating plate giving the other data on the frame of the motor.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 22 : POWER CONVERTING EQUIPMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE 22-2 : SEMI-CONDUCTOR RECTIFIERS

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Comments of the Italian National Committee  
on Document 22-2(Secretariat)7, Draft I.E.C. Recommendations  
for Semi-conductor Rectifiers

- 131-1 The use of the term "conductance" (already used in Section 211-1) instead of "conductivity" is recommended since the cell is not homogeneous.
- 131-2 It is suggested to add "... and cooling fins, if any" at end of the sentence.
- 131-5 The difference between "semi-conductor rectifier", "semi-conductor stack" (131-2) and "semi-conductor assembly" (131-4) is not completely clear. Because "stack assembly" (See also 135-1) is not used in these recommendations it is suggested that 131-4 be deleted and 131-2 left completed as above, and that 131-2 be altered by adding after the word "cells": "..., assembled in one or more stacks and ..."
- 132-3 It is suggested that this definition be deleted, as 132-1 and 132-2 are sufficient. (Anyhow the content of the note seems to be inaccurate as the "arm" might consist of more sections).
- 142-1 It is hereby recommended to add, at the end of the first paragraph, recommendations to constructors to indicate on their catalogues rated ambient temperatures higher than 35°C, preferably by steps of 5°C up to 60°C.
- 142-4 Temperatures indicated by ( $t_m$ ) and ( $t_a$ ) seem not to be sufficient to define ambient conditions. It is recommended to indicate the maximum time interval during which the temperature  $t_m \pm 5\%$  is kept.
- 144 Perhaps it would be convenient to specify some limits beyond which conditions 144 - become "unusual".
- 212-1 "Barrier layer" has not been defined before.
- 212-4 The note -second paragraph- does not appear completely clear.
- 222-223-225 It seems advisable to condense and simplify the contents thereof.
- 252-3 It is recommended to delete the sentence "when required by application". It is believed that all rectifiers must comply with this condition. Otherwise, mention should be made in 'Clause 144 (unusual service).
- 253 It is recommended to reverse order of clauses 253-1 and 253-2.

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A.I.SINTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONTECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.22 : POWER CONVERTING EQUIPMENTSUB-COMMITTEE 22-3 : SEMI-CONDUCTOR RECTIFIERS

Additional comments of the U.S. National Committee on  
Document 22-2(United Kingdom)3, Proposal for I.E.C.  
Recommendations for Monocrystalline Semi-conductor Rectifiers

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After further consideration, the following additional comments are offered:-

1. It is felt that all basic definitions should be the same as in Document 22-2(Secretariat)7.
2. New definitions should only be used where required by differences in the nature of the devices.
3. An effort should be made to develop standards for methods of testing of devices.
4. It may be possible to begin to develop standards for equipments, although the range of applications and ratings is very broad, as witnessed by the attached list. Work could, however, commence in the field of heavy duty equipments, such as for electrochemical uses, for which many applicable standards already exist in I.E.C. Publication No.24.
5. It is suggested that both Document 22-2(United Kingdom)3 and I.E.C. Publication No.24 be used as a guide in the discussion and preparation of such standards for heavy duty equipment.
6. Many comments have been received on Document 22-2(United Kingdom)3 from a wide selection of engineers in the United States, which we have not had time to summarize for distribution to the other delegations in advance of the meeting. The U.S. delegates, however, will be prepared to discuss all phases of this document.

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Comments of the Netherlands National Committee  
on Documents 34A (Secretariat) 16 and 16A:  
Proposal by Presco for the preparation of a third  
edition of IEC Publication no. 64, International  
Specification for Tungsten Filament Lamps for  
General Service.

Page 23, Annex I.

2 - AUG - 8

As in our country the 75 watt lamp is still a current type, we propose:

- 1) to add to the table of Annex I the following statement:  
"As 75 watt lamps are still in current use in some countries, requirements for this lamptype are included in the Specification".
- 2) to add to the table of Annex III the following statement:  
"For 75 watt lamps the same dimensions apply as specified for 100 watt lamps".
- 3) to maintain in both tables of Annex IV the figures for the 75 watt lamps.
- 4) to add a note 1) to the figures 75 in the first column of these tables and to insert at the foot of each table a note, as follows:  
" 1) no standard type"

Page 25, Annex III.

In the first section the indication B22/25 x 26 should be replaced by E 22d/25 x 26 in order to get the text in accordance with the French text.

Page 25, Annex III, Table.

The data in the table on the 300 W lamp are not clear. We propose to mention in the fourth column 138<sup>2)</sup> and in the seventh column E 40/41<sup>2)</sup> and to replace the notes (2) and (3) by:

<sup>188</sup>  
"These values and the values 133 and 183 respectively for lamps capped with E 27/30, are under consideration".

Apart from this correction, we might raise the question whether the introduction of a new application of E 27/30 caps is not in contradiction with the objective to drop this type of lampecap in the future.

Page 25, Annex III. Note below the table.

Interchangeability, positive contact and safety for lamps in lampholders are not sufficiently guaranteed by the requirement that lamps having a nominal neck diameter of 33 mm shall be fitted with E 27/27 caps and lamps with a nominal neck diameter larger than 33 mm with E 27/30 caps. In addition, interchangeability, positive contact and protection against accidental contact should be checked by means of appropriate gauges, indications for which were given in document 34B(CEE) of February 1956.

Proposals for three of the four gauges for these purposes are given in the sheets I, II and III attached to the present document. These proposals are based on the gauges of sheets 7006 - 21 - 1, 7006 - 22 - 1 and 7006 - 25 - 1, circulated with document 34B (Central Office) 20 of January 1957, in so far that the proposals are the negatives to the gauges of these sheets.

A fourth gauge should be added for the checking of the contact making of the lamps in existing lampholders in use in certain countries. A definite proposal for this gauge cannot yet be made because it should be based on

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 54: LAMP AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE 54A: LAMPS

Comments of the Swiss National Committee  
on Documents :

- 34A(Secretariat)16: Proposal by RESCO for the preparation  
of a third edition of Publication No.64, International  
Specifications for Tungsten Filament Lamps for General Service  
34 (Secretariat)17: Proposal by RESCO for the preparation  
of a second edition of Publication No.61, International  
Specification for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps for  
General Lighting Service

-----

The Swiss National Committee gives its approval to the proposals  
contained in the above documents, subject to a single comment, as follows :

"The Swiss National Committee agrees in principle that the number  
of lamp types should be kept in reasonable limits, through the  
recommended values. However, certain frequently used lamps,  
such as lamps below 20 W (Domestic lighting, etc.) or "Circuline"  
lamps of 20 to 40 W rating should be taken into consideration  
and included in the Rules.

The Swiss National Committee has subsequently opposed to the  
deletion of the 10 W lamp".

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June, 1957.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.36 : INSULATORS

SUB-COMMITTEE 36-4 : BALL AND SOCKET FITTINGS FOR SUSPENSION INSULATORS

Draft Agenda for the Meeting  
to be held in Stockholm  
on 16th, 17th and 18th September 1957.

-----

Note. The meetings will be held at the "Hässelby Familje hotell",  
Ormsängsgatan 57, Vällingby, in the western part of Stockholm,  
and will commence on Monday 16th September, at 9.30 a.m.

1. To confirm the minutes of the Meeting held in Vienna  
on 9th and 10th July, 1956, R.M.441/S.C.36-4.
  2. To consider Document 36-4(Secretariat)11, Recommended  
gauges for ball and socket couplings of string insulator  
units. This document will be circulated by the Secrétariat  
early in July.
  3. Any other business.
- 

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34A(Germany)4

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 34: LINES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

34-01. ARTS 34A: LINES

Comments of the German National Committee on Documents  
34A(Secretariat)16 and 34A(Secretariat)16A  
Proposal by USSR for the preparation of a third edition of  
Publication No. 34: International Specification for  
Transmission Lines for General Service

The German National Committee wishes to make the following comments :

Page 17 - 14. Life (Publication 64, 2d edition)

Since the IECO proposals for this no. ending on page 31, Annex V 2(b) are not based on permissible line drop at 750 hours it would be necessary to amend the text in Clause 14 - Life correspondingly.

Therefore it is recommended to insert "the luminous flux at 750 hours" instead of the previous version "the efficiency at 750 hours".

Page 21 - Section VI - Clause 23 - Technical matters (Publication 64, 2nd edition)

a) For individual batches - 2

Attention is drawn to the fact that the English and the French version are not in exact conformity.

In order to avoid this misunderstanding it is recommended to bring in line the English text with the French version for clarification.

The following amendments are included in the final proposals for the preparation of a third edition of Publication No. 34:

"the rated luminous flux of the lamps of E.H.Q. is not less than the value of initial data as shown in Annex IV (2)".

Page 26 - Annex IV

Attention is drawn to the error on page 4 of the document 34A(Secretariat)16:

The heading of column 4, at line 10, (a) to (140 V) should be replaced by "140 V".

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 34: LAMPS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE 34A: LAMPS

Comments of the German National Committee on Document 34A(Secretariat)17  
Proposal by ILLCOO for the preparation of a second edition of  
Publication 61: International Specification for  
Tubular Fluorescent Lamps for General Lighting Service

-----  
The German National Committee wishes to make the following comments :

Page 11 - Section II

In the first sentence of the paragraph headed "Tubular Fluorescent Lamps" insert between "tubular" and "lamp" the word "fluorescent".

Page 27 - Annex IV

d) It is suggested that the value of 400 Volts be kept under consideration.

We suggest therefore to insert between "Clause (d) and (e)" the following  
Note:

NOTE - The limit of 400 Volts is under consideration.

e) Attention is drawn to the fact that Comex has proposed to alter the requirements for ballasts for fluorescent lamps regarding the provided preheating current between 90 and 110% of the rated supply voltage.

From this point of view it might be advisable to leave the value of 1.1 still under consideration.

Page 29 - Annex V - (a) General

The German Committee strongly recommends that the aging period of lamps be reconsidered in order to decrease the value of 100 hrs and that an aging period of not more than 20 hrs be specified since the electrical and photometric characteristics are stabilized after this period of time. Further consideration should be given to the question of switching on and off during the aging period.

Page 33 - Annex VII

Attention is drawn to the following editorial errors :

1) Chromaticity co-ordinates in the table

A decimal point should precede the given figures, e.g. for the "x" co-ordinate of daylight-lamps read "0.09" instead of "309".

2) Percentage luminance in Spectral Bands

Instead of "wave length limits (micron)" read "wave length limits (micron)".

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.34: LAMPS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

SUB-COMMITTEE 34.1: LAMPS

Comments of the Swedish National Committee on  
Document 34A(Secretariat)16, Proposal by PRESCO  
for the preparation of a third edition of  
Publication No 64, International Specifications  
for Tungsten Filament Lamps for General Service

According to the note under the table on page 25 (in the English text)  
the Swedish National Committee wishes to draw attention to Document 34A(Sweden)10,  
of April 1957 (reply to Document 34.1(Secretariat)15)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No.40: COMPONENTS FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENTSUB-COMMITTEE 40-2: R.F. TRANSMISSION LINES  
AND THEIR ACCESSORIES

Report on the Voting under the Two Months' Procedure,  
for the approval of Document 40-2(Central Office)6:  
Radio-frequency cables, together with a statement  
by the Chairman and Secretariat of Sub-Committee 40-2  
on the action to be taken as a result of the voting

I. Report on the Voting

Document 40-2(Central Office)6 was circulated to National Committees on 21st December, 1956 with a request that the Central Office be informed, within two months, whether or not they were in favour of this document being published as an I.E.C. Recommendation.

The following replies have been received:-

For approval : 14 countriesAgainst approval : Nil

Belgium	letter of 7.2.57 - comments
German Federal Republic	" 12.2.57
Denmark	" 14.2.57
U.S.A.	" 16.2.57
Switzerland	" 19.2.57
France	" 19.2.57
Italy	" 19.2.57 - comments
Austria	" 21.2.57
Netherlands	" 27.2.57
United Kingdom	" 27.2.57 - comments
Norway	" 1.3.57
Czechoslovakia	" 4.3.57
Sweden	" 7.3.57 - comments
U.S.S.R.	" 8.5.57 - comments*

Abstention: 1 country

Brazil letter of 25.2.57

The vote of the Belgian Committee is favourable subject to the following minor comments:-

It is supposed that the comments and amendments of minor importance discussed and adopted at the Munich meeting and recorded in Document R.M.435/S.C.40-2 will also be included in the final document. This refers especially to points 1.5.2, 2.1 and 2.2 of the Minutes.

Attention is drawn to Document 40-2(Belgium)2 and point 1.5.5 which was not discussed at Munich.

In Section 4.1 b) "contraction" should be read instead of "concentration".

Comments submitted are given in the following attached documents:-

40-2(Italy)8  
40-2(United Kingdom)15  
40-2(Sweden)11  
40-2(U.S.S.R.)1

\*Central Office Note:- Received after the report on the voting had been prepared.

40-2  
11.1.57

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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June 1957

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE No. 34: LAMPS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT  
SUB-COMMITTEE 34B: LAMP GASES AND HOLDERS

Report on the Voting under the Two Months' Procedure,  
for the approval of Document 34B(Central Office)20:  
Standard Sheets for plug gauges for E 27 and E 40 lampholders,  
together with a statement by the Chairman of Technical  
Committee No.34 on the action to be taken  
as a result of the voting.

I. Report on the Voting

Document 34B(Central Office)20 was circulated to National Committees on 15th February, 1957 with a request that the Central Office be informed, within two months, whether or not they were in favour of this document being published as an I.E.C. Recommendation.

The following replies have been received:-

For approval : 12 countries

Canada	letter of 25.3.57
German Federal Republic	" 27.3.57 - comments
Sweden	" 29.3.57 - comments
Denmark	" 8.4.57
France	" 8.4.57
Netherlands	" 8.4.57 - comments
Norway	" 9.4.57 - comments
United Kingdom	" 9.4.57
U.S.A.	" 10.4.57
Switzerland	" 11.4.57
Union of South Africa	" 17.4.57
Yugoslavia	" 13.5.57

Against approval : 2 countries

Belgium	letter of 9.4.57 - comments
Finland	" 11.4.57 - comments

Norway and Sweden wished to make their approval of the document conditional on the acceptance of an amendment of Publication No.64: International Specification for tungsten filament lamps for general service, according to proposals which have been made by the CEE and which are under consideration by the Sub-Committee 34A, Lamps.

Comments submitted are given in the following attached documents:-

34B(Germany)3  
 34B(Sweden)4  
 34B(Netherlands)3  
 34B(Norway)7  
 34B(Belgium)3  
 34B(Finland)3

Eighteen countries, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.S.R., sent no reply and are assumed to have no objections to the publication of Document 34B(Central Office)20 as an I.E.C. Recommendation.

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An Analysis  
Prepared by the NEMA Committee  
on  
SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION



PRESENTING

1. A Digest of Provisions for Old Age Benefits, Unemployment Compensation, and Special Levies Therefor—

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT H. R. 7260

2. Some Arguments which have been Advanced in Favor and in Opposition to Federal Legislation on Social Security
3. Some Suggestions for Improvement in Bill H.R. 7260 as to its Old Age Benefits and Unemployment Compensation Provisions.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION  
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NEW YORK CITY

*Additional Copies of this Analysis may be  
secured upon request from Nema Headquarters*

NEMA

Pub. No. MW21-1953

X-TK 1

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C9.3-1953

Revision of

C8.6-1936

UDC 621.315.334.7

American Standard

# Silk-Covered Round Copper Magnet Wire

Sponsor

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Approved July 10, 1953

AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION  
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Approved as NEMA Standard November 17, 1949  
National Electrical Manufacturers Association



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Pub. No. MW11-1953

ASA

Proj. 1-12, Rev. 08.

C9.2-1953

Revision of  
C8.5-1936

UDC 621.315.334.7

X-TK1  
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American Standard

# Cotton-Covered Round Copper Magnet Wire

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Approved as NEMA Standard August 7, 1952  
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X-TK1.112  
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Pub. No. MW1-1953

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C9.1-1953  
Revision of  
C8.7-1936  
and  
C8.20-1939  
UDC 621.315.332.7

American Standard

# Enamel-Coated Round Copper Magnet Wire

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Prepared by the  
Joint Industry Committee on  
High-frequency Stabilized Arc Welders

June 1953

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American Standard

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